

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, APRIL 3—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .20; Temperature, max.
74; min. 65; Weather, High trades, valley showers.

Established July 2, 1856.

SUGAR.—96° Test Centrifugals, 5c; Per
Ton, \$100. 88 Analysis Beets, 14s 3d; Per
Ton, \$101.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INTOXICATION LOOKED INTO.

Leper Junket Was Testified About.

Kinau's Officers Were As Sober as Owls.

The officers of the steamer Kinau were completely exonerated from any charges of drunkenness on the Molokai junket, at the meeting of the Pinkham Investigating Committee of the Senate last night. The first part of the session was devoted to testimony regarding the officers and their condition during the voyage and the result was all they could desire. It was developed, however, that a mate of the Likelike, was aboard in uniform and that his actions had been such as to cause the impression that one of the officers of the Kinau was drunk.

The long-looked for statement of President Pinkham of the Board of Health was not read last night, but will probably be read at tonight's session. Pinkham is through with his witnesses, but still has a number of statements of people at the leper settlement to read. After all these are presented he will argue his case. Much testimony was introduced last night regarding the dangerous condition of the landing. The testimony regarding the conditions at the settlement and the enforcement of the law of segregation was largely favorable to the defense. The witnesses who testified last night saw little drunkenness, in contrast to some who testified last week.

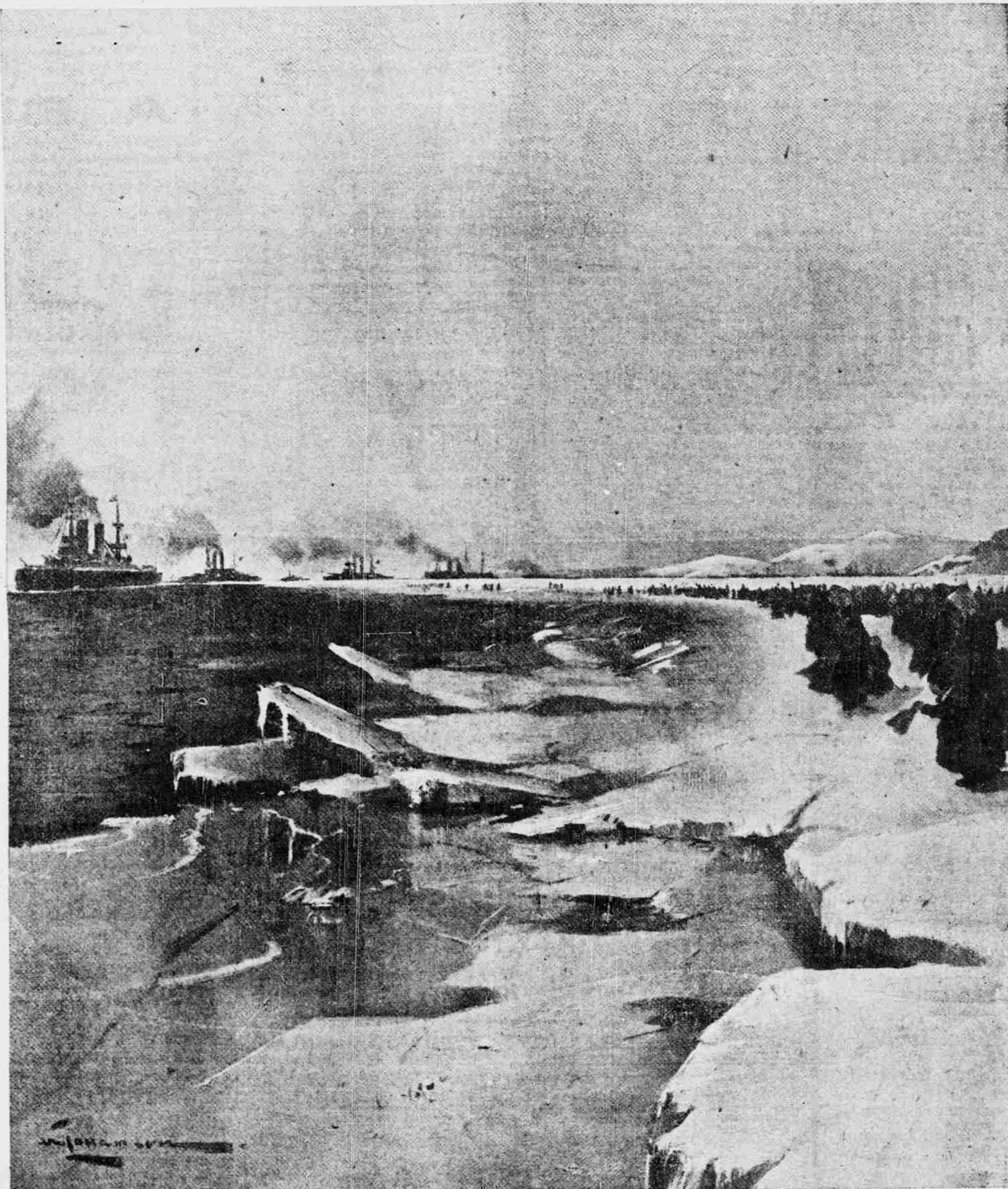
OFFICERS NOT DRUNK.

A number of witnesses were introduced at the outset to tell of the condition of the officers of the Kinau. The Wilder Company was represented, and H. E. Cooper conducted most of the examination. Most of the officers were present. It was developed that very few people knew just who was in charge of the steamer, and it was easy for the passengers to mistake an officer of another steamer for one of the officers of the Kinau.

Senator Lane, Secretary Atkinson, C. A. Brown, Senator Dowsett and Mrs. Nakuina were summoned as witnesses. Most of them knew the officers mentioned well and all were unanimous in stating that they were absolutely sober. Captains Clarke, Naopala, Self and Saunders were in charge of the vessel in various capacities, and one or another of the witnesses had an opportunity to observe them during the whole trip. Mrs. Nakuina testified that she was well acquainted with Captains Clarke and Naopala and that they were "just as they always are." She said that Captain Naopala was "jolly, slow, hearty of speech and had a rolling walk." This was the way he was naturally. Some person that did not know him must have mistaken his jolly manner for a condition produced by liquor. Mrs. Nakuina stated that she knew how dangerous the landing at Kalaupapa was, yet she would not have been afraid to go ashore ten times with Captain Naopala in charge of the boat. In response to a question from Mr. Pinkham, witness stated that she was familiar with island landings and that Kalaupapa was always dangerous, especially when the boats were manned by inexperienced men, but that as Captain Naopala was especially well acquainted with the place she was not afraid to go ashore in his charge.

President C. L. Wright of the Wilder Company was another witness who had nothing but praise for Captain Naopala. He stated that he had known of his work for ten years, first as second mate of the Mokoli. He had worked his way up to his present post as commander of the Likelike. He was especially complimented by the United States inspectors as a careful and experienced captain. Mr. Wright also spoke in terms of high commendation regarding Mate Louis Self, who had worked his way up from the ranks. He holds a master's license. Mr. Wright said that he had never even smelled liquor on the breaths of these men and stated that if they had been accustomed to drink they would never have retained their places.

Nearly all the witnesses noticed the mate of the Likelike who was reported to have been under the influence of liquor. Secretary Atkinson said that the man was "talkative," and Senator Dowsett testified that the man, whom he was informed later was a mate on



NEBOGATOFF'S SQUADRON LEAVING LIBAU FOR THE FAR EAST: A CHANNEL HAD BEEN CUT TO THE OPEN SEA FROM THE HARBOR BY AN ICE BREAKER.

the Likelike, acted as if he had partaken of liquor a little too freely. He said that he understood that the man was not on duty. Witness saw a few people on board that had taken a little too much liquor, but only a few. He saw no one whom he would really call drunk.

Senator Achi was called and testified that the officers were sober. Asked as to other persons, he stated that a Mr. Freeman and Carter were talking too much. When asked as to what Carter, he said, "David," whereupon Senator Palmer Woods remarked, "Oh, I thought you meant George."

NAOPALA'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Pinkham began his presentation of the case by reading the affidavit of Captain Naopala, which was as follows:

"My name is Moses Naopala. I am Captain of the S. S. Likelike, which steamer is on the regular weekly run to Kalaupapa, Molokai. Capt. Clarke requested me to go on the trip to supervise the handling of passengers in boats at the Leper Settlement. I am familiar with the landing at Kalaupapa. I know it to be a very dangerous landing at times, and at some seasons of the year and certain directions of the wind to become impossible to land.

"The month of March is within the dangerous season, and the wind on the 19th of March was in the right quarter to cause a sudden and dangerous increase of the ocean swell and consequent impassable breakers on the shore and landing. The Kinau arrived and anchored off Kalaupapa, Molokai, at about 4 o'clock the morning of March 19th. In the dim light I saw the sea was breaking heavily on the shore, and as the day dawned the heavy breakers could be clearly seen.

"About 6 o'clock it was decided best to ascertain the exact state of the landing. I ordered a boat and crew, started ashore and landed through very heavy breakers. I remained about an hour conferring with Superintendent McVeigh, when a second boat put out from the steamer to ascertain what had become of the first boat.

I ordered my boat to pull out from the landing. We met the second boat, which turned about, and both boats were rowed to the Kinau and quickly

(Continued on page 7.)

COAST POLICE DROP THE STANFORD CASE

The Chronicle says: It was announced at police headquarters yesterday that every known clew in the Stanford case had been run to earth, and that the complexion of the matter had not changed in the least. Barring a confession or something "turning up," the police admit that they will never solve the mystery of how on January 14th, in this city, strychnine poison was placed in the Poland water used by the late Mrs. Stanford. That portion of the mystery connected with her tragic death at Honolulu the police say has been solved on the theory that Mrs. Stanford died by natural causes, and that the powdered strychnine found in the bicarbonate of soda at Honolulu was placed there in India by some druggist, and intended as a tonic.

The police detectives working on the case have all turned their attention to other matters, and while nominally men are detailed on the case, in reality the department has entirely dropped it.

In their final investigations concerning the Poland water the police made some experiments which have convinced them that it was by barest chance that Mrs. Stanford was not murdered in the first attempt upon her life. They now believe, that instead of drinking so much strychnine in the water that it turned her stomach and made her throw it off, she did not get a sufficient dose of the poison to prove fatal. They explain this through finding that when crystallized strychnine is placed in Poland water it sinks to the bottom and seems only to poison the water there leaving that in the upper portion of the bottle almost entirely unpoisoned. They think that when Mrs. Stanford poured the water from the bottle it was shaken very little, and that comparatively a small amount of strychnine was in the glassful that she drank. Similarly poisoned another bottle of the Poland water did not give sufficient strychnine to kill

NO MAN NAMED YET TO SUCCEED ATKINSON

"I have not made up my mind who will be the next Superintendent of Public Instruction," said Governor Carter yesterday.

Nevertheless, although the name of no appointee for the place was sent to the Senate yesterday, as will be done should the appointment be made while that body is in session, there was an early morning rumor about the Capitol that the Governor had reached a determination, and that the name of the man whom the lightning had hit would be announced during the day.

It was not announced, and Governor Carter is certainly the best judge as to whether he has made up his own mind. The Capitol wisecracks have it that the choice has about narrowed down to two men, Davis of Oahu and Kanae and Baldwin of Maui, and there was some disposition among those who know it all to favor the chances of Davis. In fact, he ruled the favorite with the guessers until the Kauai cry was raised against him—and then the wind of favor rather shifted to Baldwin. It was said that Kanae had enough of honor already.

PARIS PAPERS DISTURBED OVER KAISER'S ADDRESS

PARIS, April 4.—The newspapers declare that the Kaiser's speech at Tangier is almost tantamount to an open quarrel with France.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The Tangier incident is not regarded seriously here. It is believed that the Kaiser intended to influence the Reichstag to adopt a larger naval program.

NEW PANAMA COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Panama Canal Commission as reorganized by the President, is made up as follows: Chairman Theodore P. Shonts, Charles E. Magoon, Governor canal zone; John F. Wallace, chief engineer; Rear Admiral Endicott, Brigadier General Hains, Col. O. M. Ernest and Benjamin Harrod.

GRUNSKY AGAIN PLACED.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Panama Canal Commission as formerly of the Panama Canal Commission, has been appointed an engineer in the reclamation service.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Roosevelt left yesterday, amid ovations en route, for a tour of the southwest.

ZEIGLER, Ill., April 3.—An explosion in the Leiter mine today killed one man and entombed thirty workmen.

ZEIGLER, April 4.—There were probably thirty-five killed in the mine accident and fifteen wounded.

WARSAW, April 4.—The authorities have confiscated the goods of the gun dealers here and all sales of guns have been prohibited. A general strike is imminent.

ROJESTVENSKY MOVING EAST

Vladivostok Said To be His Goal.

Severe Land Fighting is Expected Soon.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—

It is officially admitted that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet is en route to Vladivostok. It is understood that a rendezvous with Nebogattoff is not contemplated.

THIRD SQUADRON IN RED SEA.

JIBUTIL, April 4.—Admiral Nebogattoff's squadron has arrived here.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—The Governor of Sakhalin has requested that nurses be sent to him as he expects an attack on the island in the spring.

MUKDEN, April 4.—There is great suffering among the Chinese. The war has destroyed scores of villages and 100,000 Chinese are homeless and destitute. The government is housing and feeding 60,000.

GUNSHU PASS, April 4.—Fighting is expected soon. The Russian concentration has been completed, the cavalry screening it from the Japanese.

TOKIO, April 4.—The Russians have been driven out of Aishenko, twenty-six miles north-east of Kaiyuan. Otherwise there is no change in the situation.